## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will beat the while the senser. Some view come per copy. 37 per annua. THE WEEKLY HERALD two come per copy, at six conts per copy, or \$5% per annua. The European Edition accept Heraldy, at six costs per copy, or \$5% per annua. Edition accept Heraldy, at six costs per copy, or \$6.12 to may part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six costs per copy, or \$5.75 per annua.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2.75 per annua.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not cturn rejected communications.

ADV ERTISEMBATS renewed every day; advertisements in-erted is the Werkly Herald, Family Herald, and in the California and European Editions. seried in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the Californic and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- ALL HALLOW EVE-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. St Broadway. - Magic Mar-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - Seven Sons.

NEW HOWERY, BOWERY, SPIRIT PHIEND-CHILDREN IN THE WOOD SECONDER'S DATERING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWLEY, SPICKNEY'S NATIONAL BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and AMUS, WHALE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyreamt Institute, No. 659
Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONUS, DANCES, &C. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. -

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Sonds, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.-NEW YEAR CALLS. GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Breadway. - DRAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway .- Songs, Bal.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 BOWERY. -TARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. —

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Conthain street. Builles. MELODEON, Brooklyn.-Songs, DANCES, PANTONINES, BURLLWAUES, &C.

## New York, Friday, November 29, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The naval and military expedition, which commenced its career so gloriously by the capture of Port Royal, has made another splendid stroke by the occupation of Braddock's Point, the most southern portion of Hilton's Head Island and Tybee Island, commanding the entrance to Savannah. To this point a portion of our "stone fleet" from New London are now hastening, and we may look forward to the complete blockade of all the entrances to Savannah in a few days by the effectual blockade of the channels by our sunken whalers. The map which we publish to-day and the editorial comments upon the recent movement on the mouths of the Savannah river will explain in the most complete manner the object and importance of this expedition. Savannah may be considered henceforth as of no importance to the South as a port.

It is to be presumed that the work thus commenced by the government will be followed up until every port in the South is barricaded and all communication with the sea cut off.

The War Department is hourly expecting the announcement from General Sherman that he has taken possession of the rebel fortifications commanding the entrance to St. Helena Sound, about fifteen miles north of Port Royal, and commanding the outlet of the Coosaw and Combahee rivers. thus securing entire control of all the approaches from the ocean to the cluster of sea islands, and affording another avenue for a movement towards the interior of South Carolina.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac look encouraging, The rebels are already falling back from the rive before the advance of the Union forces. They hardly offer resistance to the passage of our vessels. Many have come up within the last two days, loaded with coal to such an extent as to lower the price in that article from ten to seven dollars.

The Reliance came up to the Navy Yard from Indian Head yesterday evening. Captain Hammond reports that just before he left, at half-past one o'clock, a heavy fire was opened from the rebel batteries at Shipping Point. Three or four shots had been fired while his ship was within sight and hearing. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the object the rebels were firing at, as no vessel appeared beyond Stump Neck.

The Constitution, with the advance guard of General Butler's expedition, left Hampton Roads on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, for her destination southward.

Our news from Missouri represents Ben McCulloch at Springfield, with 4,000 men; General Rains at Sarcoxie, with 7,000, on Friday last, hastening to join him, and General Price at Pineville on the same day.

The schooner John N. Genin, Captain Safford which arrived here yesterday from Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, reports the fortification at that place finished, the guns mounted, and a force of one hundred and fifty men from the different blocksding ships are detailed to work the

THE NEWS.

The first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress will commence in Washington on Monday next. Nothing will prevent the members from entering at once upon the business which the country demands at their hands, as both houses will be fully organized as soon as a quorum is present, the duty of electing and qualifying officers having been gone through with at the opening of the extra session in July last. We give in another olumn a list of the members, and it will be seen that some important changes have taken place since the last sitting, and that some seats will be vacant that were occupied at that time. John J. Crittenden and James Guthrie, or Joseph Holt and Nathaniel Wolf, will probably occupy the places in the Senate of John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky. The seat of K. S. Bingham, deceased, will be vacant, unless filled by appointment by the Governor of Michigan. The chair of the lamented Colonel Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, will be occupied by Benjamin Stark. In the House the two representatives from California-T. J. Phelps and A. A. Sargeant-will take their seats for the first time. place of Brigadier General John A. McClernand, formerly representative of the Sixth district of Illinois, will be vacant. The place of Hon.

district of this State, will also be vacant, Mr. Ely being a prisoner at Richmond. James F. Wilson will represent the First district of Iowa, in place of Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis, resigned, and Samuel Hooper, elected in the Fifth district of Massachusetts, will take the place of William Appleton, resigned. Elijah H. Norton and John W. Reed, both of Missouri, and now in the rebel army, will probably be expelled, as will also the arch traitor H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky. Charles J. Biddle will fill the vacant seat of the Second dis trict of Pennsylvania, and three or four new members will make their appearance from the loyal sections of Virginia. The delegates from seven of the eight Territories have been chosen, and will also appear in the House at the opening of the

The Canal Zouave regiment is filling up very fast. Owing to the near approach of the clo canal navigation, the recruiting offices at West Troy are doing a flourishing business.

It was generally known that the camp followers of General Price's rebel army consisted of ex-Governor Claib. Jackson and a few of the secession members of the late Missouri Legislature. When a safe halting place was obtained these camp followers got together at Neosho, and passed an ordinance seceding the great State of Missouri, with over one million two hundred thousand inhabitants, from the Union, handing it over to Jeff. Davis & Co., and selecting a couple of rebels named John B. Clark and R. L. Y. Peyton to represent her people in the Confederate Senate. With these proeedings the farce might have closed, and received credit for being supremely ridiculous; but the camp followers went further with their fun. They threw in a novelty-something never before heard of in this country. Having called themselves a legislative body, they picked a number of rebel adventurers out of Price's army, and elected them to represent the various Congressional districts of the State in the bogus House of Representatives, the members of which are to assemble at Nashville on the 18th of February next. These are the men who talk the loudest about adhering strictly to constitutions and obeying the laws.

The municipal election in Portsmouth, N. H. which took place on the 26th instant, resulted in the success of the republican ticket. For Mayor, William Simes, republican, received 591 votes; John R. Redding, democrat, 381, and Jeremiah Johnson, National Union, 34.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company of which David Tod, the newly elected Governor of Ohio, is President, has refused to allow the Cleveland Herald to be carried on the road, on accounof its secession sentiments.

Louis P. Harvey, republican, is elected Governor of Wisconsin, over Benjamin Ferguson, democrat,

by upwards of 8,000 majority. In another column we give an abstract of the will of the late Francis Jackson, of Boston, who appears to have been an abolitionist of the Garrisonian school. He leaves one hundred dollars each to a number of nigger enthusiasts for their own personal benefit. He grants funds to be used for the purpose of purchasing public sentiment in favor of putting an end to negro slavery; he gives two thousand dollars to help runaway slaves on their journey; and he places in the hands of Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony liive thousand dollars, to be expended in an en deavor to procure the passage of laws granting women the right to vote and to hold office. This ast devisatory clause will open a small field for

Moses D. Gale, Esq., the present Clerk of the Marine Court, was unanimously reappointed by the Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, and the bar are much pleased at his retention in office Mr. Gale is an efficient public officer, and has held the position of Clerk of the Marine Court for nine years. The deputy clerks will be retained by him A mass of copper, weighing six thousand six hundred pounds, from the Evergreen Bluff mines, ar-

rived at Detroit on the 23d inst. The debt of the city of Philadelphia amounts to \$18,532,400.

The Satanic Spirit of Revolution in Re-

bellion Against the Government. However reprehensible the conduct of Gene ral Fremont and of his abolition partisans may have been previous to his removal from the military command of the Western Department, it has gradually been becoming of more dangerous significance, since. The avidity with which the anti-slavery faction, in all parts of the North, but especially in this city, St. Louis and Cincinnati, have seized upon the occasion of his being superseded, to vilify, malign and calumniate the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the country and dampen the energies of those who are en gaged in the loyal work of suppressing rebellion, would of itself be sufficient to call forth the reprobation and disgust of good citizens: but it is still more deplorable to perceive tha General Fremont himself takes no step whatever to discountenance the revolutionary spirit which uses his name as a pretext, and makes it an instrument of rendering indirect aid and comfort to the cause of treason. Resolutions were passed at the meeting in Cincinnati, on the 23d inst., so denunciatory of the President, and of a constitutional prosecution of the war, that their authors should have attracted the instant notice of the United States authorities. "Imbecile administration:" "wretched and despicable standards raised by pigmy generals, who have gone out from under the wing of the administration;" "all lowest depths are possible with this administration;" "Halleck's first words were a lie, his second an order to betray the country: mean, malignant, infernal, fit for a place in the asylum for idiots;" "the infamous, crawling, sneaking policy of the President;" "the policy of the administration will be swept away or else itself;" such are only a few, and not the most vindictive of the expressions used by the orators of the occasion, in exhorting Fremont to "raise a higher standard than the Stars and Stripes, or stars and bars," in revolt against the federal government. And yet General Fremont him. self, instead of opening the flood gates of indignation, and pouring forth the wrath of an honest. injured man at such use of his name endorses by his silence these infernal sentiments.

The incendiary abolition fanatics of St. Louis have started a ten cent subscription, for the purpose of purchasing a sword to be presented to that officer. The recital that heads the list of subscribers, opens with the following declaration of the object for which they intend it shall

be used:-John C. Fremont, the noble champion of a free nation has momentarily failen a victim to the selfsh intrigues a corrupt clique. A weak government has torn from the grasp of the heroic Pathfinder his sword, hitherto mailled.

Freemen of the West! Will you look on tamoly, while despicable selfishness of Fremont's enemies threater copardize you ail? Will you permit that your standar-cer, the man of your confidence and hopes, be alienate

The citizens of St. Louis have east their verdict in this ontroversy by a great and solemn popular demonstration. It means Frement and Liberty!

An attempt is now made to deny this expression of the oppilar voice and to lead public opinion astray.

The time has come, therefore, to renfirm the truth by proming to a deluded administration our confidence in Frement in a nanner that can never be questioned.

Instead of the everit form from his grasp, another one must be placed in his hand by the people, to be worlded for the destruction of falsehood and intrigue and for the reorganization of a great and free country.

The insurable of St. Louis exemine dealers, that

The journals of St. Louis openly declare that the intention of this movement is hostility, and, perhaps, armed hostility, against the govern-Alfred Ely, the representative of the Twenty-ninth | ment, and that the conspiracy is a widespread | son?

one, is manifest from the fact that preparations have been matured for a torchlight manifestation in Broadway upon the arrival of General Fremont in New York, and from the manner in which the Tribune, Post, Independent, Anti-Slavery Standard and Liberator are continually making his name their watchword, in their present assaults upon the government. Even the Mayoralty election is made by the abolitionists to revolve round the same noxious centre, so that Cheever, Goodell, Op. dyke, and Johnson were found associated together, evening before last, as vice presidents of a meeting which endorsed the course of Fremont, thus virtually denouncing Mr. Lincoln and his measures. All this while General Fremont, an officer in the United States Army, owing the strictest respect and obedience se who are in authority over him, and liable to court martial for insubordination, as well as for conduct unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, in not protesting in the most solemn manner, against the employment of his name as a rallying point for discontent and disloyalty. says not a word, allows the evil to grow daily more widespread, and strengthens, by tacit connivance, the hands of those who for thirty years have been conspiring for the overthrow of the constitution and the laws. General Fremont was court martialled seve

ral years ago, for disobedience of the orders of his superior in command, and was cashiered for the offence. Polk restored him to his position in the army, to the great dissatisfaction of his fellow officers who regarded the example as dangerous to military discipline. The extreme gentleness, forbearance, and moderation of President Lincoln have. heretofore, prevented his being subjected to a second trial, which, without the shadow of a doubt would result in his utter disgrace. The conservative masses of the community in the North are beginning, however, to ask how much longer impunity is to be allowed by the government in his individual case, while so many offenders of an inferior order, are called to account and punished. Public sentiment is outraged, and the cause of loyalty suffers detriment, by the rampant outcries that have been lately heard, in so many directions, for a reorganization of the country on an anti-slavery basis, and the revision of the constitution in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of a permanent restoration of the integrity of the Union. The daily tirades of the Tribune, Times, Post and other abolition newspapers; the efforts of such incendiaries as Senator Sumner to misrepresent the views and intentions of the Washington authorities; the efforts that are making to procure the arming of slaves against their masters; together with the covert sneers and implied censure, which of late have developed into outright abuse of the single minded, conscientious and patriotic policy that has been pursued by the President of the United States, are all cre ating an alarm which can only be checked by prompt and efficient measures to put a stop to the progress of such disloyalty.

Nine-tenths of the people in the loyal States appland and admire the course that has been pursued by the administration; and the unparalleled energy it has displayed in putting down the Southern rebellion, has met with nearly universal approval. The number of abolition malcontents is few, but nothing can exceed the insufferable character of their arrogance, their mendacity, or the restlessness with which they strain every nerve to accomplish their neferious objects. For thirty years they have remained true to the single motto that the constitution of the United States is "a league with hell and a covenant with death." It continues to be their principle of action now, and they have chosen Fremont as their standard bearer. It requires but one word however, and one effective coup d'état to crush out their machinations forever, and these are what are now looked for by the people from the Washington government.

THE SUMNER MEETING, FREMONT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—At the late abolition Sumner meeting at the Cooper Institute it was, "with

uproarrious demonstrations of applause,"

Resolved, That the doctrine enunciated by Major GenFrement, with respect to the emancipation of the slaves
of rebels, and the more recent utterances of Gen Burnside, Senator Wilson and Hon. George Bancroft in this
city, and of Col. John Cochrane and Hon. Simon Cameron
at Washington, foreshadowing the eventual rooting out of
slavery, as the cause of the rebellion, indicate slike a
moral, political and military necessity: and, in the judgment of this meeting, the public sentiment of the North
is now fully in sympathy with any practicable scheme
which may be presented for the extirpation of this national evil, and will accept such result as the only consistent issue of this contest between civilization and
barbarism.

Now, here the Hon. George Opdyke, as first Vice President of this meeting, places himself on the Fremont platform, in direct antagonism to the war policy of the government. The emancipation proclamation of Fremont was retracted and his war policy in Missouri was modified under the President's instructions, so as to hold subject to confiscation the slaves of rebel masters, but not to emancipate them. The President's instructions were in pursuance of the law of Congress on the subject, and that law was doubtless shaped to meet the conservative views of the President. This Cooper Institute abolition resolution, therefore, is but the developement of the great design of the abolitionists to make this war a crusade against slavery, or to disorganize and break down our federal administration and the constitution and government of the United States. Is the city of New York prepared to enter into this abolition crusade! If so, the election of Opdyke as our Mayor, on the abolition platform, will go a long way to put down Honest Abe Lincoln's policythe integrity of the Union"-and to set up in its place the abolition scheme of a bloody extermination of slavery, and an endless reign of anarchy South and North.

OPDYKE AND CHEEVER .- At the meeting of the New York Young Men's Republican Union. at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, in honor of that notorious abolition agitator. Charles Sumner, there were some old abolition sinners present in full uniform. The most conspicuous, as Vice Presidents of the assemblage, were the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. and William Goodell and Oliver Johnson, radical abolition newspaper editors—the list of these Vice Presidents being headed by the name of the Hon. George Opdyke. It appears, too, that the reading of the names of Messrs. Opdyke and Cheever in this connection was received with applause. And why! Plainly because Mr. Opdyke thus holdly announced bimself as the abolition candidate for Mayor of New York. Opdyke and Cheever! "Show me," says an old philosopher, "the company a man keeps. and I will tell you what he is." Who could have dreamed a week ago that Mr. Opdyke, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New York would voluntarily place himself on the abolition platform of Cheever, Greeley and Lloyd Garri

Important from Savannah-Federal Occupation of Tybec Island and Brad-dock's Point-Preparations for Barricading the Port.

We have to congratulate the country on the accomplishment of another important step in the series of naval and military operations which are being directed against the Southern ports. On Saturday last, the 23d, General Sherman occupied Tybee Island, which had been previously evacuated by the rebels, and which as will be seen by the map published elsewhere; lies to the south of and commands the mouth of the Savannah river. Coincidently with the seizure of this place, the federalists took possession of the rebel fortifications at Braddock's Point, the southern extremity of Hilton Head Island, and situated to the north of the entrance of the port of Savannah. Here they captured eight guns belonging to the enemy. The narrow channel, called Calibogue Sound, which lies between Braddock's Point and Dawfuskie Island, can be closed by the sinking of a few vessels. From the southern end of Dawfuskie to Turtle Island, and from the latter to Tybee Island, the sinking of some half dozen vessels more will offer an effectual barrier to navigation. The approaches between Little Tybee Island and Great Warsaw Island can be disposed of with still less effort. Thus Savannah will be as effectually blocked up as if she had no natural outlets to the sea. Of the reliability of this news there is happily this time no room for doubt. Singularly enough, at the same moment that it reached this city, through rebel sources, by way of Fortress Monroe, the arrival of the Illinois from Port Royal brought us full confirmation of it.

The importance of this intelligence does not, however, lie in the acquisition of these new patches of the "sacred soil" of the rebel territory. It is in the uses to which they will be put, in connection with the operations of the stone fleet, that the interest of the acquisition mainly consists. The first of the outlets of Southern piratical enterprise which the government determined to seal up hermetically by this new blockading agent was the port of Savannah, through which so large a proportion of the arms and supplies which have helped the rebels to carry on the war have been hitherto conveyed. It can never be forgotten that the Governor of Georgia was amongst the first to distinguish himself by his zeal and activity in the cause of secessionism. It was in Savannah that the first seizures were made of vessels belonging to Northern shipowners, before the fall of Fort Sumter. It was to that port that the Bermuda continued to make trips so profitable to her owners, and of such timely aid to the Confederates in arms and munitions of war.

Inasmuch, then, as Savannah has been one of the prime movers in and aiders of this wicked rebellion, it is but right that upon it should fall one of the first and heaviest of our measures of retaliation. It was ambitious of commercial distinction, and aimed at becoming to the Southern confederacy what New York has been to the Union-the great emporium and centre of all its business operations. By a retribution as appropriate as it is deserved, it will in a few days be wiped out of the list of the ports of the Union. The seizure of Tybee Island and of Braddock's Point are but measures preliminary to the barricading of the entrances to the port by the stone fleet, and which will make of this nest of rebels and pirates a scene of commercia; desolation and ruin. The fleet left here on the 20th and is about eight days out. It took with it upwards of eight thousand tons of stone, but a small portion of which will be required to block up all the entrances to the port. From the military precautions taken by General Sherman, there is now no probability of this, one of the main objects of the expedition, being defeated. We hold the land points command ing the approaches to the port; so that there can be no interruption to the operations of the fleet. By the close of the week, therefore, Savannah will, so far as its communications with the sea are concerned, be as valueless to the rebels as

any of their towns in the interior. It is likely that with the receipt the news of the consummation of this gratifying result we shall have the news of another conjoint naval and military success further down the coast. We learn by the Illinois that General Viele was to leave Port Royal on Monday last with a couple of brigades and ample supplies of provisions and munitions of war. General Sherman was to accompany the expedition. Its point of des tination was not known, but it will not be many days before it transpires. General Sherman must feel strong in his present position, or he would not thus venture to divide the force under his command. The activity and energy of his proceedings will, we trust, silence the carpings of those journals which see in his recent proclamation to the people of South Carolina only a motive for depreciating and undervaluing his efforts in the cause of the Union.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS .- Yesterday the clergy in all the churches delivered Thanksgiving sermons, in which was nothing new. They were stale and hackneyed as a thrice told tale. We do not, therefore, publish them this morning. The real Thanksgiving sermons were published yesterday, in anticipation of the discourses of the clergy. These were the various proclamations of the Governors of the loyal States. The clergy have scarcely ever mingled in our national politics but to do mischief, and the sooner they confine themselves to their own proper vocation, and leave the secular affairs of the nation to be managed by those who understand them, the better for all parties. As for the questions now at issue, they are out of the range of political discussion, and beyond the reach even of statesmen. They must be decided by the sword of General McClellan, and by the other generals of the army. If any of the clergy think they have mistaken their vocation as ministers of peace, and desire to become men of war, let them doff the surplice and gown, and apply for the uniform of Uncle Sam; and should an early education at West Point or the development of military talents point them out as competent to lead in battle, let commissions be given them, ranging according to their abilities, from lieutenant even to major general, like Polk, of the Confederate army, who, having discovered that he had mistaken his calling, threw aside the mitre and crozier of the bishop for the hat and sword of the warrior. Let the warlike clergy at the North follow his example, or limit their ministrations to the proper sphere of the clerical profession. Let them take their choice, and do it quickly, too.

OPDIVE AND OLIVER JOHNSON.—Next to the name of George Opdyke, in the list of the Vice Presidents of the late Sumner meeting, is the pame of Oliver Johnson, editor of the Anti-Slave- the polls on Tuesday next.

ry (radical abolition) Standard. A bold bid this for the abolition vote on the part of Mr Opdyke. Of course our fellow-citizens not yet converted to the beauties of abolitionism will give Mr. Opdyke a wide margin.

The Potomac and the Southern Seaboard-Our Military and Political Policy.

Our latest advices from Washington, and from the public journals and Southern newspaper correspondents at Richmond, fully warrant the conclusion that our military occupation of Beaufort, South Carolina, has thus far effected no material reduction of the rebel Army of the Potomac. On the contrary, anticipating an attack, the leaders of that army have been strengthening their lines, and appear to be confident of another "Bull run affair" close at hand, and very anxious for a battle with Gen. Is General McClellan about to advance upon

he enemy? We think not. His infallible line of action, with the removal of the rebel Confederate government from Richmond, appears to very plain and simple that we cannot he will reject it, unless well assured of success in an immediate advance. Since July last the defensive works of the enemy around Manassas have been greatly strengthened, and they have been extended eastward so as to embrace all the water courses which empty into Bull run, to the heights of Centreville. The dislodgment of Beauregard, just now, would probably require, not the work of a single battle, but the labors of a siege; and for the purposes of a siege, being thrown back from that system of water courses referred to the first necessity of our army would be an artificial supply of water. Moreover, with the repulse of the enemy from Manassas, unless a decisive repulse, the forces of that army, to great extent, would immediately be moved down to the seacoast defences of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisians. Thus, even in gaining the field of Manassas, we might have a winter's work before us in repairing the road to Richmond, and a largely strengthened enemy to cope with in all the cotton States.

Clearly, then, it is still the policy of General McClellan to hold his place on the Potomac and await events. If the enemy wish to fight him, they will know where to find him. If they choose to wait for him at Manassas, let them do so; for thus the great valley of the Mississippi, and the Southern seaboard, from Charleston to Texas, will fall the more readily into the hands of our naval and land forces, operating upon the enemy's flank and rear. Let General McClellan stand, then, yet a little longer just where he is. He can thus spare one hundred thousand men for offensive operations in the Mississippi valley and in the cotton States; and, with our occupation of Charleston. Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, the great rebel army of Virginia will be finally dispersed and that State will be reclaimed without another battle. Reinforce General Sherman promptly with an addition of twenty-five thousand men, and, with the naval co-operation of Dupont, Charleston and Savannah may both be taken before Christmas, and Virginia and North Caro-

lina, too Now, too, is the time for a positive declaration of policy on the part of President Lincoln touching the slaves of rebel masters. The law of Congress upon the subject admits a large margin of executive discretion. To silence, therefore, the clamors of our pestilent and disorganizing abolitionists, the President should proclaim a consistent course of action in refeence to contraband negroes. We think no better plan of dealing with them could be adopted than that of their employment in the public service. We say in the public serviceout not as soldiers, for this expedient is suggestive of the borrid anarchy of St. Domingo. Nor s a war of emancipation anything better than an idea of disorganization and confusion. Slavery in the border slave States may disappear under the pressure of this war, and without disadvantage to those States; but if we would restore the cotton States to the Union without depopulating them, we must save their institution of slavery.

The rebel planters of Beaufort district have campered off, leaving their houses and estates n the care of their negroes and at the mercy of our army of occupation. Let General Sherman out an army overseer with a guard of soldiers n charge of each of these deserted plantations. and let said overseer take the negroes under his care, and make them pick the ungathered cotton, gin it and bale it, and turn it over to General Sherman as the property of the govern. ment, and let the surplus rice, corn, &c., of said plantations be disposed of in the same manner, and we shall begin to turn the slaves of our Southern rebels to a good account. Should the war last till the planting season of next spring, jet the slaves of said plantations be still employed in putting in new crops for the government, and Southern slavery will thus continue to help us in meeting the burdens of the war. With the return of peace the estates and negroes of intractable rebels could be turned over in part to indemnify loyal Southern men for the losses entailed upon them by the rebel government and agents of Jeff. Davis, and in part to the account of our brave soldiers killed or crippled in the public service.

In conclusion, we are in no hurry for an advance upon the enemy by General McClellan. Our military policy is to encourage Johnston. Beauregard and their associate generals to hold their army intact in Virginia while we attend to the Mississippi valley and the cotton States: and our wisest political policy is to turn over the estates and slaves of Southern rebels to the benefit of the government, without disturbing the constitutional landmarks of the institution of slavery. Our great object in this war is not to destroy the South by the extirpation of slavery, but to save the South, and, as far as practicable, its peculiar institution, in the restaration of the Union. "By THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THRU

The radical abolitionists of the school of Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Cheever, William Goodell and Gliver Johnson, with whom George Opdyke is consorting as a bird of the same plumage, have declared that "the constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with hell." Accordingly they are resolved to labor to the end for its everthrow. Hence their scheme for a national armed crusade for the extirpation of Southern slavery by fire and sword. What care they for the consequences? Do fanatics stop to reason? They are monomoniacs crazy upon one diabolical idea, and they will follow it to the end. But shall Mr. Opdyke be endorsed by this intelligent community in joining hands with these pestilent fanatics? Let our intelligent and conservative voters answer at

OPDYKE AND GOODELL.-George Opdyke and William Goodell were among the Vice Presidents of the Sumner meeting. Now, who is Goodell? A leader of the radical abolition clique of this State, of which Gerrit Smith (white man) is the high priest, and Fred. Douglass (black man) the chief orator and expounder. The platform of this clique is universal emancipation, universal equality of races and sexes, and the Maine Liquor law. From such a coalition for the Mayoralty of this city we may next expect the nomination of Fred. Douglass himself for Governor of the State. The issue depends, perhaps, upon Tuesday's election.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE BESEL STEAMER NASH VILLE AT CHARLESTON WITH A VALUABLE CARGO. There is a report here to-day that the rebel steamer Nashville has run the blockade off Charleston and outered

that port with a valuable cargo, consisting of woollens arms, wires for telegraphic use, percussion caps, salt &c., &c. While this report comes only through rebel channels, there is reason for believing it, as one of our Consuls notified the government some time since that the Nashville was loaded in a certain foreign port and was intending to run the blockade

EXPECTED NEWS FROM PORT PICKENS. The government is expecting that news will arrive from Fort Pickens in about two days.

EXPECTED NEWS FROM PORT BOYAL The War Department is hourly expecting the announment from General Sherman that he has taken possess of the rebel fortifications commanding the entrance to St-Helena sound, about fifteen miles north of Port Royal, and commanding the outlet of the Coosaw and Combahee rivers, thus securing entire control of all the appro from the ocean to the cluster of sea islands, and affording another avenue for a movement towards the interio

RECONNOISSANCES TOWARDS VIENNA The reconnoissances from Generals Porter's and Sm divisions were made to-day in the neighborhood of Vienna. They saw what was supposed to be a regiment of rebel infantry at a distance.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL BAYARD'S RECONNOIS

General McCall has to-day made his report to General McClellan of the reconnoisance made yesterday by Colonel Bayard. He accompanies the same with the remark, that "the troops all evinced praiseworthy alacrity on the perassion." General McCall submits Colonel Bayard's of ficial report which is as follows:-

chear report which is as follows:—

CAMP PERRONT, Va., Nov. 27, 1861.

Siz.—in obedience to orders. I started from this camp yesterday with my regiment at nine o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of marching on Drainesville. We reached positions above and behind Drainesville shortly after five in the morning, after a very tedious and toilsome march Majors Barrows advanced on the town by the northern pike which leads to it with two companies of the regiment, whilst I with the other eight gained the rear of the town, and advanced by the Leesburg pike. There were but two picketmen in the town. These were cavalrymen belonging to Colonel J. E. B. Stuart's regiment of Virginia horse, and were captured, with their horses and arms, by Captain Stadetman's company B. I arrested six of the citizens of Drainsville, who are known to be secessionists of the bittorest stamp. The names of the citizens taken are as follows:—John F. Day, M. D., of Drainsville; R. H. Gannell, of Great Fails, Va.; John T. D. Bue and C. W. Coleman, of Drainsville; W. B. Day, M. D., of Drainsville, and J. P. Fair.

Leon by return, some miles from Drainsville, and a fire

follows:—John F. Day, M. D., of Drainsville; R. H. Ganneli, of Great Falls, Va. John T. D. Bue and C. W. Coleman, of Drainsville; W. B. Day, M. D., of Drainsville, and J. P. Fair.

Upan my return, some miles from Drainsdille, a fire was opened upon the head of the column from a thick pine wood. Assistant Surgeon Alexander was seriously wounded, and private Joel Houghteling was badly wounded, and private Joel Houghteling was badly wounded, and that my horse killed. The wood was instantly surrounded, and the carbineers sent into the woods. We killed two and captured four, one of whom was shot twice, and is not likely to live. I captured two good horses, five shot guns, one Hall's rile and two pistols.

The names of the prisoners are as follows:—W. D. Farley, First Lieutenant South Carolina Volunteers; (was Captain on General Bonham's staff); F. DeCarandene, Lieutenant Seventh South Carolina Volunteers; P. W. Casper, Seventh South Carolina Volunteers; P. W. Casper, Seventh South Carolina Volunteers; P. W. Gasper, Seventh South Carolina Cavalry; A. M. Whitten, private Thirtieth Virginia cavalry; (aken at Drainesville on picket). We killed and captured all we saw.

I cannot close this report without speaking of the splendid manner in which Majors Jones and Bayerd, and the Second Lieutenant of the Fifth cavalry, Mr. Parrows, acted, cannot be too highly commended or appreciated. All acted well, and I cannot but thus publicly express my admiration for their truly admirable behavior.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. D. BAYARD.

Colonel First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major General McCatt, Commanding Division, &c.

Colonel First Per Major General McCall, Commandi Surgeon Alexander, of the First Pennsylvania Res cavalry, who was wounded at Drainesville yesterday Joseph Houghling, who was also wounded, died last

Thomas Coleman, a rebel guerilla, and brother of Charles Coleman, the proprietor of the hotel at Drainesville, and who housted of having exhibited in front of that establishment the head of a Union soldier, died last night from injuries received during the same skirmish.

A portion of the twelve prisoners brought to Washington were prominent civilians, who were found with arms in their hands.

A visit to the camp of the Nineteenth Indiana regi nent, in the vicinity of Alexandria, shows that the Wes ern volunteers are capable of the highest degree of military training. The condition of the camp, and the soldierly qualities and bearing of the men, are creto the regiment, to the State of Indiana, and esp Colonel Meredith, the commander.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. At an early hour this morning a deserter from the rebel forces in the vicinity of Leesburg was brought to the headquarters of General Stone, on the Upper Poto received from the other side.

Colonel Van Alen arrived here to-night from General Stone's column, and reports everything quiet along the Upper Potomac. No recent demonstrations of strength or hostility have been made by the enemy in that direct

GENERAL BANKS' MOVEMENTS. General Banks neturns to the headquarters of his divi-THE BLOCKADE OF THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebels are already falling back from the river, be They hardly offer resistance to the passage of our vessels with coal to such an extent as to lower the price in that article from ten to seven dollars.

The Reliance came up to the Navy Yard, from Indian

Head, this evening. Captain Hammond reports that just before he left, at half-past one o'clock, a heavy fire was Reliance was within sight and hearing. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the object the rebels were firing at. No vessel appeared beyond Stump Neck, consequ ly the supposition is that the batteries opened on the

Captain Kiehl, commanding the Reindeer, went down the Potomac to Budd's Ferry, and returned to-day. He reports everything quiet in that vicinity. He brought up

THE POTOMAC PLOTILLA. Ex Acting Master's Mate Ely has been prome rade of Acting Master, and has been appointed to the Yankee as executive officer. Mr. Hiy commande ender Dana, under Captain Ward, and was present at the

Maihias Point fight, where the latter lost his The storeship Wyandank went down the river to-day. The Auscostia has not yet reported to Com er. She went down this evening a short distance, to return to night.

THE ARMY. Captain Fellett, of one of the Massachusetts batteries, has resigned, receiving thereupon an honorable discharge

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY. This being Thanksgiving day in the federal city, all the departments are closed, and business is exceedingly dull, Among the guests at the Thanksgiving dinner at the White Bouse to-day were Generals Sunner and Banks-F. A. Seward and lady, Joshua F. Speed and lady, of Kentucky, and Colonel Hamsey, Commandant of the Wash-

ngton Arsenal.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN. Congressmen are coming in in squads on every train. Speaker Grow arrived last night, and has taken an elepant residence on E street, near Ninth.

The assembling of Congress on Monday will bring with it a large number of members belonging to the third House, as usual, most of whom ran away when Wash ington was in danger, but who can return now with per fect safety to their persons. They will be mightily mis taken, however, if they suppose they can fleece the government on claims the coming session, as it is th